

Calcoin News

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF THE
California State Numismatic Association

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Volume 8, Number 4

JULY, 1954



Riverside and the Mission Inn

Riverside, county seat and largest city in Riverside county, is like a diamond of many facets, each one distinct, but contributing to the overall beauty and brilliance. Home of the parent navel orange tree and dependent upon the citrus industry for its major source of income, Riverside now is enjoying an industrial growth which is free from offensive fumes and odors.

Groups of civic-minded citizens work actively to promote desirable community projects. Such groups were largely responsible for the establishment of the University of California at Riverside and the California School for the Deaf of Riverside. Sherman Institute is a justly famous Indian school.

On April 6, 1909, the first Outdoor Easter Sunrise Service was held atop Mt. Rubidoux. This famous service has set a pattern for many similar ones which have been celebrated throughout the world ever since.

For those who desire, the desert playgrounds, mountain resorts, Pacific beaches, and big-city entertainment are only an hour's drive from "The Friendly City". These points of interest are quickly reached over a network of fine highways. Delightful side trips might include Palm Springs and Indio, Cherry Valley, San Juan Capistrano, Lake Arrowhead, Big Bear Lake, Victorville and Apple Valley, Barstow and Calico Mines, Palomar Observatory, and Knott's Berry Farm.

THE MISSION INN

A mecca for tourists for many years has been Riverside's world-famous Mission Inn. The Inn, with its beautiful swimming pool and recreational facilities, provides relaxation for thousands of visitors each year. The intriguing gardens, patios and art galleries lend an old-world cultural background. Untold numbers of couples remember the Mission Inn and its St. Francis Chapel, where they took their wedding vows.

The Mission Inn will be headquarters for the 15th semi-annual convention of the California State Numismatic Assn., Oct. 7-10. All who attend the convention are invited to join one of the personally conducted tours of the Inn and see the Chapels, Art Galleries and Collections and hear the story of its building.

Interesting Facts About the Mission Inn

The Mission Inn housemark of bell and double armed cross symbolizes the voice of the Mission calling the Indians to Christian worship, and also their pagan worship of the two-armed rain cross, where rain was so badly needed in the desert southwest regions.

Many of Riverside's street lights are in the design of The Mission Inn housemark, which became the symbol of the city, permission having been granted by Frank A. Miller.

The St. Francis Chapel contains the painting "The Immaculate Conception With The Mirror" by the celebrated Spanish artist Bartolome Esteban Murillo (1617-1682). It is The Inn's finest art treasure and one of the world's masterpieces. The Chapel was dedicated in 1932 as an International Shrine for Aviators. For years St. Francis of Assisi has

been considered the patron of fliers. The Famous Fliers Wall (St. Francis Atrio) bears more than 100 enlarged, autographed copper wings of many of the great in aviation since its inception. The St. Francis aviator's Good Luck piece is carried by flying men and women all over the world. It is obtainable in the Art Shop.

The two old wooden propellers in the St. Joseph's Arcade of the Atrio are most unusual wedding registers, and have the dated signatures of aviator grooms and their brides.

The Collection of International Insignia is of interest to aviators as well as those not so air-minded. The Insignia are in cases in the St. Francis Chapel. The Pilot's Roost houses the Aviation Souvenir Collection and overlooks the St. Francis Atrio.

The Louis Tiffany Windows—St. Francis Chapel—are considered

Convention City --- Headquarters

among the finest pieces of religious art ever produced in this country.

The portrait of **Abraham Lincoln** (Presidential Suite) is by Penrhyn Stanlaws, who for many years has painted portraits of leading American personalities. It combines remarkably the idealism and the humanitarianism of Lincoln.

The copy of a famous portrait of **Simon Bolivar**, the Great Liberator of South America, was presented to The Inn by the Bolivarian Society of Venezuela (Presidential Suite).

The Mission Inn is famous for its various collections of unusual interest. The **Bell Collection**, not the largest, but one of the finest to be found anywhere, is displayed in several places in The Inn. The Garden of the Bells has those of large size as well as some smaller. In the Vereda and the Ingle nook are mostly the smaller bells. The Presidential Suite houses those of special historical significance. The Oriental Gong, with the beautiful voice, is in the Spanish Art Gallery. In the Court of The Inn are several very large bells.

The **Cross Collection** represents several religions and the beauty and value of the crosses and rosaries make this collection most noteworthy. The collection is displayed

in the Music Room, the Signature Room, the St. Francis Chapel, and the Vestry.

The **Franciscana Collection** has images, medals, pictures, books and ceramics pertaining to St. Francis of Assisi. It is found in the St. Francis Vestry.

The **Dolls and Animals of the World Collections**, including those presented by Carrie Jacobs Bond, are in the rooms overlooking the Spanish Patio. The motif of these collections is to spread international appreciation and friendship among the children of today.

The **Opera Collection** of the Riverside Opera Guild is in the Refectory of the Music Room. It contains many pictures, manuscripts, costumes and other items which belonged to those great in opera of yesteryear and today.

The story of "Barnabas, Juggler of Touraine," dancing before the Madonna and Child, is portrayed in a large stained glass window in the Spanish Art Gallery. "Come let us live the poetry we sing" is the personal autograph of Edwin Markham beneath this window.

The memorial window — St. Joseph's Arcade — inscribed "Frank
(Continued on Page 14)



THE MISSION INN, Riverside, Calif., headquarters for the 15th semi-annual convention of the California State Numismatic Assn., Oct. 7-10. One highlight of the convention will be a personally conducted tour of the Inn's Chapels, Art Galleries and Collections.

Who's Who In California Numismatics

◆
THOMAS W. WARD
◆

Believing that these sketches of prominent California numismatists also should include notorious ones, our reporter made his will, increased his life insurance, said good-bye to all his friends, and set out to interview the Hermit of Skunk Hollow.

Arriving at the nearest roadside point, he climbed down a hillside, stumbled through rocks and weeds, detoured around a couple of skunks, and arrived at the hermit's cabin.

The hermit was sitting on his front step with a jug at one hand and a rifle at the other; seeing a stranger, he naturally grabbed the rifle. Being assured that our reporter was not a revenooer, he was invited to sit, the hermit first kicking a razorback hog off the step to make room.

Our reporter asked the usual questions; to the request for his full name, the hermit said it was the same as his sober name: Thomas Wellington Ward. He admitted being born April 6, 1899, in Dubuque, Iowa, the son of Thomas and Lucy Ward. Asked what schools he attended, the hermit said he never went beyond the eighth grade, that being as long as his teachers could stand him. So he has no degrees, although it has been suggested he should have the third one.

Regarding marriage, he said he never was married as he didn't hate any gal enough to marry her. He added that he had wanted a wife who could keep him in the luxury to which he would like to become accustomed. Asked how many children he had, the hermit flatly refused to answer.

His present occupation, the hermit said, is giving an imitation of a man



working for the federal government. Before he became a hermit, he peddled chemicals.

He has been collecting coins since 1933—only ancient Roman. He thinks that any coin struck later than 476 A.D. is a current one. He was started collecting by seeing some cheap ones in a curio store, and so learned that it was possible to obtain them at no great cost. He always has been interested in ancient history, chiefly Roman, and claims that ancient history is much superior to modern history of the kind we are making today.

He also collects postage stamps of the Indian Native States and Iran.

The hermit is a member of the American Numismatic Society, the American Numismatic Assn., the California State Numismatic Assn., and the San Diego Numismatic Society. He has written numerous numismatic articles for **The Numismatist** and **Calcoin News**, and edits the **San Diego Numismatic Society Bulletin**. He has taken various awards for coin exhibits.

Asked about a numismatic library, the hermit showed our reporter a collection of about 600 books on Roman history and coins, and said that he expects to get a lot of pleas-

ure out of them as soon as he learns to read.

To the question regarding his military service, he said that his pa had been a great admirer of the Duke of Wellington, and therefore named him Wellington. This inspired him to follow in Wellington's footsteps, so at the age of 16 he went to Canada and joined the British army. Somewhere he got off the track, because when the war ended he was a private, not a duke.

When World War II rolled around, he joined the U.S. Marine Corps, which didn't think highly of him, but accepted him anyway. The hermit claims that his enlistment was good propaganda, because the Japs would say: "Those Americans will fight to the last man! And here he comes!"

SECRETARY MOVES

Robert G. McArthur, CSNA secretary-treasurer, has moved to 2377 Grande Vista Place, Oakland 1, Calif. Correspondence should now be addressed to him there.

Writeups of club meetings and other club activities should be addressed to Editor, Calcoin News, 2201 Peachtree Lane, San Jose 26, Calif. Deadline for material to be included in any issue is the 15th of the month preceding publication date.

Canada is second only to South Africa in gold production. Gold is mined in all but two of Canada's provinces.

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additional cost beyond their annual dues of \$2.

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Yale To Activate Coin Collection

The Yale Library, New Haven, Conn., will announce shortly that it is activating its coin and stamp collection. It is expected that a separate Department of Numismatic and Philatelic History will be set up for the following specified purposes:

"To accumulate, preserve, display and make available for study worldwide numismatic and philatelic items from the origins of money and of letter transmissions and deliveries;

"To foster and stimulate interest and research in, and especially the publication of scholarly reports on the significant histories of numismatics and philately and related fields;

"To lend for temporary display or study, and to exchange with other responsible organizations and individuals when mutually advantageous, or to otherwise dispose of to the general advantage of the department only upon specific authorization of the librarian, any philatelic, numismatic or other property of the department."

It is not proposed to establish a competitive exhibit, but a modest museum. The planned emphasis will be on channeling interest in the project into academic fields. Among other hopes for the project, dependent upon the availability of funds, are the publishing at or near cost of enlarged prints of photographs of collection items that are not available to the average collector, and similar publication of reprints of important but out-of-print numismatic and philatelic literature.

The Yale Library will accept for the Department of Numismatic and Philatelic History donations of numismatic and philatelic material, including related publications, as well as money donations. Donations should be addressed to the Yale librarian, New Haven, Conn. Checks should be made payable to the treasurer of Yale University, but should be sent to the Yale librarian. Preliminary correspondence should be addressed to Willard E. Dickinson, Mountain View Ave., Avon, Conn.

Mint: The only business that makes money without advertising.

Cleopatra: A Numismatic Romance

By EARLE K. STANTON, *Los Angeles*

The last time I had the pleasure of Cleopatra's company was in AD 1938, on the Nile at Cairo. At that time we fully discussed her marriages and/or love affairs. Consequently, any otherwise unverified statements which I may hereafter make may be attributed to this direct source. I hope to enjoy another chat with the lady next year provided that my wife does not interfere.

Your preconceived notions, drawn from Shakespeare and the movies, in regard to the glamorous Queen of Egypt, are about to be shattered. I affirm that she was not a scheming, immoral hussy, not a slren, not a vampire, but rather a young, highly educated and very able queen, perhaps comparable to Queen Elizabeth of England. Furthermore, I am quite sure that, should she return to this world, no movie studio ever would think of giving her the chance to portray herself on the screen.

Numismatically, we have concrete evidence concerning the Queen's facial appearance, although her coins are not too common. Although coin portraiture of that period was not at a high level in the East, and although profile pictures often are misleading, I think we must come to the conclusion that Cleopatra was not really beautiful, however attractive she may have been. Her statues and busts in the Italian museums confirm the idea that her charm must have been that of general attractiveness rather than of sheer facial beauty.

Plutarch records that "her actual beauty was not in itself so remarkable that none could be compared with her, but the contact of her presence, when one got to know her, was irresistible. Another writer says the Queen "was a small, dainty creature, radiant rather than beautiful, but having a charmingly moulded face, an abundance of soft, dark hair, a fascinating mouth, thoughtful, wide set eyes, and a general appearance of breeding which justified her rather prominent though finely chiseled nose."

Why is it, then, that both Julius Caesar and Mark Antony were so completely captivated by this rather plain-looking creature? The answer is twofold. First, a woman does not have to be technically beautiful to be attractive. When Caesar first met her in Alexandria in BC 48, Cleopatra was only 20 or 21 years old. Caesar was then about 52, and since, according to all reports, the Dictator was not entirely unacquainted with womankind, we may well trust his judgment in such matters.

But a second and perhaps even more magnetic point is that she was the gracious and accomplished queen of Egypt, a country rich in resources which Rome needed. With such a combination, an alliance between Rome's ruler and Egypt's queen is not at all difficult to understand. After a long period of warfare in Gaul and elsewhere, Julius Caesar found the queen a pleasant and enjoyable companion, and as we shall see, there was at least what is now called a common law marriage between them, and offspring in the person of the infant Caesarion.

The more common of Cleopatra's coins were struck in bronze at her capital city, Alexandria, and even these are not too common. They picture the queen on the obverse, with the Egyptian eagle on the reverse. In the field is generally a cornucopia or Isis' headdress. Some of these show a fairly young face with a strong profile; others, more mature features. They rarely are found in a superb state of preservation, even in the great museums. If I were to see one in extremely fine condition I would doubt its authenticity. There also are bronze and silver pieces from Berytus, Syria, Antioch and other cities, and the much coveted silver denarius bearing the heads of Mark Antony and Cleopatra.

Cleopatra, of course, was not Egyptian at all, but Macedonian Greek. She was the daughter of Ptolemy XIII, known as Auletes, the flute player. This flute tooting was not his only vice, and he has been described as "a degenerate little man

who passes across Egypt's political stage in a condition of almost continuous inebriety." Perhaps his sole claim to greatness was that he, through the Ptolemy line, was a descendant of Alexander the Great, and even this may be a myth. Of Cleopatra's mother nothing is known, and perhaps it is better that we have no knowledge.

One of the old family customs of the Ptolemy line was that brothers and sisters married each other, so a marriage was planned between Cleopatra and her little brother, to whom jointly the father bequeathed his somewhat decadent empire. This proposed marriage seems never to have taken place, and it even has been suggested that Cleopatra had it purposely postponed so that the young king could be properly liquidated.

You see, the Ptolemies had another old family custom of causing unwanted relatives to disappear. So eventually both of Cleopatra's little brothers came up missing. Her sister, Arsinoe, who would gladly have eliminated Cleopatra, eventually marched as a captive in Caesar's great triumph in Rome. A great family, these Ptolemies, but with the exception of the Queen, herself, I can think of other persons I would rather have for neighbors.

As to Cleopatra's morals, my own view is that she probably was no worse, and possibly much better, than many other characters of her time, or for that matter, our own period. The ancient writers tell us that she was a brilliant and talented queen who spoke many languages, including, apparently, the universal language of love. And, after being securely seated on the throne, she ably governed Egypt thereafter for some 20 years or more. In those days of most uncertain tenure, this is quite an enviable record. Very few Roman emperors could equal it. It would seem, then, that her long reign indicates at least two things, namely, the Queen's ability as an executive, and an enduring popularity with her people. It hardly supports the movie picture of a seductive siren whose only pursuit is that of pleasure.

Such a record does, however, corroborate the strong coin portraits, and the reports given us by several ancient historians. Finally becoming Rome's enemy, it could hardly be

expected that they would speak well of her. Cicero, who liked hardly anyone except himself, referred to her as "that woman", whatever he may have meant by the term. And, of course, he had not then enjoyed the advantages of reading the Kinsey Report.

Some 10 years ago, *The Numismatist* published an article of mine, entitled "Cleopatra, Almost Empress of



Antony

Cleopatra

MARK ANTONY-CLEOPATRA denarius, her diad. bust dr. r., prow before. Legend CLEOPATRAE REGINAE REGVM FILIORVM REGVM. Rev. Antony, his head r., Armenian tiara behind. Legend ANTONI ARMENIA DEVICTA.

The principal events commemorated by this denarius are the conquest of Armenia by Antony in B.C. 34, his subsequent triumph at Alexandria, the honors he conferred on Cleopatra, and the assistance which he received from her in the supply of ships. The coin pictured, enlarged about 50%, is from the collection of C. V. Kappen, San Jose.

Rome", and, through her association with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony, she was just that. That she was an ambitious woman, seeking at all times to benefit herself and her Egyptian kingdom, can hardly be denied. Had Caesar not been murdered in BC 44, we can only surmise what might have happened. Cleopatra was then in Rome, established in Caesar's trans-Tiberian villa, with their young child, Caesarion. Perhaps Caesar may have had some plans in regard to making the union acceptable to the Roman people. Following the murder, the Queen and Caesarion hurriedly returned to Alexandria, where a few years later, Mark Antony came into the picture.

Julius Caesar, the great Dictator, Antony, his able, if pleasure-loving general, and the Queen of Egypt, constitute one of the most interest-

ing and remarkable trios in all history.

In my *Numismatist* article, I apparently stirred up considerable commotion among the bigwigs by stating that Cleopatra had "married the two greatest Roman leaders". One critic wrote me that I should have said that she "practically" married these men, whatever that means. I assure you that I did not originate this idea, but merely adopted an opinion expressed by other writers.

Having continued in research along this line, I think that we can safely say that there can be little doubt that there was a Greek or Egyptian ceremony of marriage between Antony and the Queen. As to an actual marriage with Julius Caesar, there is more doubt, although there is some evidence pointing to such a union.

In any event, during the respective lives of these two great leaders, Cleopatra seems to have remained constant to them. Obviously, neither marriage was solemnized or recognized in Rome.

As a lawyer, I cannot resist pointing out how much different, and how simple, marriage was in those olden days. Although doubtless many Romans were as sincere about marriage as was any Christian, it did not possess the sacramental character which Christianity brought to it. Roman patricians often "committed" matri-

mony, as someone has said, purely as a political expedient. Several of Caesar's marriages were purely political, as was Antony's marriage with Octavia, the sister of Augustus.

How simple marriage was is well expressed in Max Radin's "Roman Law": "Marriage itself was not strictly a contract, although consent, sometimes of a great many persons, was necessary. Its essence lay in the *deductio uxoris*, the bringing the wife to the marital domicile. No other ceremony was necessary, and it might be done in the husband's absence". Husbands never have been of much importance in these matters, anyway.

"If marriage was simple and informal, divorce was almost equally so. Not only the couple itself, but their *patres familiarum*, could end the marriage by repudiation". Antony, wishing to put aside his wife Octavia, the sister of Augustus, in favor of Cleopatra, had only to send her back to Rome, which he did, in order to effectuate a valid divorce. Augustus later required seven witnesses to such a repudiation.

In those days, even as now, monarchs and famous leaders did not always feel that they were or should be bound by regulations which were made for the common people. The divine right of kings and queens is

(Continued on Page 14)



BRONZE COIN of Cleopatra shows fairly young face in profile on obverse, with Egyptian eagle and legend, "Queen Cleopatra", on reverse. Rarely found in very fine or better condition. To quote the owner of the coin pictured, Dr. C. Glenn Curtis, Brea, "It might be that the coins of Cleopatra, like the original, had a rough and rugged life." Earle K. Stanton, the writer, says he would doubt the authenticity of this coin if he were to see it in extremely fine condition.

California Club News, Views, and Whos

EAST BAY COIN CLUB, Oakland.

The May 14 meeting was called to order by Vice-President Daniel Redmond, in the absence of President Gilbert Eaton. Eaton is enjoying a New England vacation.

The 57 members and 18 guests were welcomed by Mr. Redmond. New members also were welcomed, and given membership cards.

John Ohls gave a brief report on the recent semi-annual California State Numismatic Assn. convention held at the Bellevue Hotel in San Francisco. He stated that but for minor points, the convention was a success. He elaborated on such items as exhibits, bourse, guest speakers, officials of the American Numismatic Assn. in attendance, and outstanding convention events. A. G. K. Jakobsen and Ed Fogler spoke on the convention, also.

Fogler moved that we thank the Pacific Coast Numismatic Soc. for the fine convention, for which they were hosts.

It was announced that extra copies of the membership list and constitution are available from the recording secretary for those who wish them.

Walt Ritchie announced the gift of a new book, "Coins and How to Know Them", by Gertrude B. Rawlings, given by Edwin P. Jenzen.

R. G. McArthur announced that the East Bay Coin Club has been awarded the Spring 1955 Convention for the California State Numismatic Assn., which probably will be held in Berkeley.

Displays were made by the following, who also gave brief talks on their exhibits:

P. G. McArthur, one coin from each member nation of the United Nations, and the U. N. coin, "Ducaton"; George F. Hodges, Saudi Arabian set complete with gold sovereign and description; Arnold Rosing, 1907 commemorative 2-marks of Baden in proof, Japanese dollar with counterstamp signifying use in Formosa or Korea, unc. 1904-S freak dime, and 1865 proof Hannover

thaler commemorating the taking of the Frisian Oath.

S. S. Hawley, tetradrachm of Syracuse; Al Smith, British Crown Colony issues for Elizabeth II, Festival of Britain set, 1951, George III two-pence, British trade dollars, 1804-1911; Clifford H. Bloom, Republic of Colombia 10 pesos gold, 1924, weight and fineness stated on coin; F. J. Monteagle, \$10 Manhattan Silver Mining Co., Austin, Nev., redeemable in "merchantable silver".

Roy Hill, four Westphalia high value inflation coins of 1923, and a selection of Transportation Tokens; Rudy Gjurovich, 1954 English proof set, 10 and 5 francs of Geneva, 1871 U.S. Dollar and U.S. gold type set; A. G. K. Jakobsen, 21 colonial pennies from 1721 to 1795, Mormon \$5 gold, 1849, and 10.04 oz. silver bar of S.F. Mint.

Col. Charles Steele, Confederate chemigraph backs for Confederate currency; Bernard O'Hea, Lima doubloon, Tyrol talers, 1486 to 1953, Venezuela 1930 Commemorative, and Hyderabad gold set.

Redmond introduced Robert Taylor, assistant vice-president in the Foreign Department of the American Trust Co., our guest speaker of the evening. Taylor spoke on the foreign trade of the world. He explained the effects of high production with little or no foreign market. He spoke of the various methods of making up the difference in exports and imports which must always be in balance. The various obstacles to imports to this country are tariffs, "Buy American" legislation, and American customs procedures.

Ways and means of correcting the large world-wide dollar shortage abroad were explained. In order to continue our economy as we know it today, we must have two-way trade.

Ed Fogler was substitute auctioneer, and disposed of 46 lots.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 p.m., after which refreshments were served by Pearl Holm and her committee.

* * *

The sixth anniversary meeting was called to order by President Gilbert

D. Eaton, April 9, at 8 p.m. The 66 members and 18 guests were given a hearty welcome by Eaton.

Plans for National Coin Week were explained by A. W. Ritchie. Exhibits had been arranged for the Berkeley Public Library, Main Branch, during National Coin Week, and the Thrift Federal Savings and Loan Assn. in Oakland during the week beginning April 19. The Grove Street Branch of the Oakland Public Library also offered space for an exhibit.

Exhibits, accompanied by brief descriptive talks, were made by Robert Illing, book on ancient coins and medals found in Spain, printed in 1645; Don Thrall, Bay Area transportation tokens, token catalogue, and copies of the "The Fare Box", monthly publication of the American Vecturist Assn.; Roy Hill, copper kopecks of Russia, 1784-1809.

Stanley Hawley, ancient coin of Syracuse; Arnold Rosing, 1953 Panama commemorative mint set of Balboa, gold guinea of Anne, 1713, and gold guinea of George I, 1719; Earl Parker, Rial of Yemen, 1949, commemorative florin of Australia, 1954; Clifford Bloom, 40 francs in gold from the Paris mint in 1812 during the French Empire under Napoleon; Dr. A. G. Clarke, silver taler of the Monastery of St. Gall, 1621, coins of several Swiss Cantons.

Roy Hill gave a brief report on activities of the several groups of junior collectors with whom he works. Arrangements had been made for them to visit the "S" mint on April 12.

Fredrick Monteagle was presented with the Member of the Year award. Mrs. Thelma Fieberling made the presentation, praising Monteagle for his fine work in obtaining considerable publicity and many excellent speakers for the club during 1953.

R. G. McArthur, our first president and one of the organizers of the club, gave a short talk on the founding of the club six years ago, and its growth since. He had on display the minutes of the first meeting, and Vol. 1 No. 1 of the **Circulated Proof**.

For entertainment we had three boys from the Oakland Boys Club. "The Hambones", Henry Lampkin and George Willis, sang several numbers. Roger Stafford, another mem-

ber of the Boys Club, sang several songs, accompanying himself on his guitar. Stan Hawley, former EBCC president, recited "The Shooting of Dan Magrew", with gunfire and lighting effects.

Our auctioneer, Earl Parker, disposed of 35 lots of auction material with his usual dispatch.

The meeting adjourned at 10 p.m., following which refreshments consisting of a decorated birthday cake, hot fudge sundae, and coffee were served under the direction of Pearl Holm and Erich Werling.

—Don T. Thrall, Secretary.

* * *

OAKLAND JUNIOR COIN CLUB.

—Junior coin activity again has been started in Oakland with meetings being held at the Oakland Boys Club building, through courtesy of Gilbert D. Eaton, executive director of the Oakland Boys Club and president of the East Bay Coin Club.

Activities have been under the guidance of Roy Hill, with assistance from Ed Fogler.

Some fine talks already have been presented on various subjects by Gilbert D. Eaton, Stanley S. Hawley, Edward Fogler and Roy Hill.

The meetings usually are held on the third Thursday each month.

Officers are: Robert Grist, president; Kent Schoenenberger, vice-president; George A. Akers, secretary-treasurer; and Dan Kendall, sergeant-at-arms.

A special activity during Easter Week vacation was a visit to the San Francisco Mint.

* * *

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB, Brea. — The 190th regular meeting was held April 28 at the Woman's Clubhouse, Brea, with President Harry Davidson presiding over a record attendance of 116 members and 18 guests. Four of these guests became club members.

Reports of the California State Numismatic Assn. convention at San Francisco, April 22-25, were given by Herbert Feinberg, Charles Colver, and Dr. C. L. Emmons.

Program Chairman Winn Osborne introduced the guest speaker, Edward Kann of Santa Monica, who was a banker in China for 48 years prior to the entry of the Communist re-

gime. During that time he was an adviser to the Central Bank of China and a member of the Chinese Mint Commission which reformed the money system of China on or about 1932.

Kann is considered a leading authority on Chinese coinage since it was modernized in 1889. He has one of the largest and most complete collections of modern Chinese silver and gold coins and has just published a 700-page book, "Illustrated Catalogue of Chinese Coins", which undoubtedly is the most complete publication concerning modern Chinese numismatics.

The speaker stated that the Chinese were the first people in the world to coin and use money. The earliest coins consisted of facsimiles of tools of husbandry such as spades and knives.

They made the first disc or round coins with a square hole in the center about 600 B.C. and this type of coinage lasted for 2400 years before there was a change to the modern type coinage used by other nations of the world.

These early coins were cast in a primitive manner without aid of coining machines and therefore no two of them are exactly alike. It was not until 1889 that coining machinery from the western world came into use and modern type coins were made.

The many provinces or states in China each had its own mint, which operated independently. There was no uniform national coinage. The issues from the various mints therefore had no uniform value in exchange, although they were issued in the same denominations of dollar and half dollar; ten, five, and one cent pieces. In addition to the lack of uniform value due to varying metal content, there also were many counterfeits, all of which contributed to confuse and weaken the money system of China.

The speaker divided modern Chinese money into five groups:

(1) Coinage of the Manchu Dynasty Empire which came to an end in 1912. These coins all carry the inscription and value on the reverse and the figure of a dragon on the obverse.

(2) Coins of the Republic of

China which followed the Empire and lasted until the mainland was conquered by the Communists in 1948. The Manchu dragon on the obverse was replaced by portraits of public officials or by symbols of important current events; as an example, one dollar coin shows an automobile to record the building of the first automobile road in one of the provinces.

(3) Tael money, commonly called silver shoe money, which was made privately by silversmiths and was used as a standard of value in commerce because its value was by weight of silver content. There were no known forgeries of this money. However, in 1932, in order to nationalize and standardize all Chinese coinage, this private money had to be abolished.

(4) Copper coins, the currency of the poor people, was the fourth group described by the speaker. These coins were equivalent to 1/100 of a dollar, but because of variations in minting by the many provinces, there was no uniform government guarantee of value, so that in exchange for silver dollars they sometimes fell to as low as 250 copper cents for a silver dollar.

(5) Paper money, or currency, was invented by the Chinese who used it for 1000 years before the western world began to use it. Being much easier to copy or forge than metal coins, counterfeiting flourished despite death penalties. As a result, paper currency was repudiated by the issuing states, time and time again, until it became a curse which contributed to the poverty and extremely depressed economic condition of the country.

The Manchu Dynasty, the last of the old Empire, issued no paper money, but allowed private notes which soon degenerated into worthless repudiated paper. This form of money has little numismatic value except for very old pieces.

After his most interesting talk, the speaker asked for questions, which were many. One person asked about Jade which, Mr. Kann explained, was the favorite precious stone of China. Oddly enough, it is not native to China, but is found mostly in Burma. Likewise, China had little or no natural resources of the coin metals: copper, silver, or gold, so that most

all coin metal had to be obtained from foreign trade imports.

He also was asked about the kind of money that is now used by the Chinese Communists. Only paper money is issued and this is backed not by metal but by agricultural products such as rice and cotton cloth.

Following the extended question and answer period, the speaker called attention to his newly-published book, which he offered to autograph for any interested purchasers. Attention of the audience also was directed to the several large displays of Chinese coins and curios exhibited by Dr. Glenn Curtis and Dr. Verner Rich. Kann also had various Chinese coins on display to illustrate his talk.

Intermission for refreshments was followed by the usual auction of coins offered by members, with veteran auctioneer Joe Steele presiding.

—Herb Bergen, Secretary.

* * *

PACIFIC COAST NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, San Francisco. — The

459th meeting of the society at the Palace Hotel, San Francisco, on May 26, drew 34 members and 10 visitors. Of these, 20 participated as exhibitors in a program devoted to paper money.

After a brief business session, in which visitors were introduced and reports on the recent CSNA convention in San Francisco were made, it was announced that the program for June 30 would be presentation of another of the ANA's Edward T. Newell Visual Education committee slides, "U.S. Commemorative Half Dollars."

Exhibits: Ken P. Allen, paper money from 1862 to 1922, including the "lazy 2" type national currency note type II, attached to a type 10a \$1 note and the Series 28a federal reserve notes of 1922 payable in gold; Harry Barnhill, selection of U.S. paper money, showing typical \$1 notes, Colonial notes, and fractional currency; Clifford H. Bloom, 20 sols, gold, Peru, of 1863, first year of issue.

Mrs. Harry Cutler, broken bank notes representative of the beautiful engravings of the times; Walter Gerth, Confederate bills and Penn-

sylvania bills of 1776; Joseph S. Grant, 1878 silver dollar, seven tail feathers over eight tail feathers, and showing evidence of re-engraving and an 1890 CC silver dollar of an uncommon variety.

Sidney J. Haas, early Russian and Balkan countries, coins 1012 to 1676, from Russia, Novgorod, Hungary, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Bohemia, Serbia and Slavonia; Grant P. Hatch, foreign paper from many countries; Roy Hill, paper money of Finland and Greenland; paper emergency notes from Tenino, Wash., used just before their famous wooden money; F. E. Howard, wooden money, 25 cents, from Tenino, Wash.

Kurt E. Loret, 100 ruble note of Russia, 2nd issue, 1910; 1,000,000 Mark note of Germany, 1923, and a 50 cent French army script note; Robert Illing, Spanish medals of the national government: "The Blue Division" for Spanish volunteers in Russia, 1941, and a military medal for outstanding valor on the field.

Mark Morris, San Francisco Clearing House \$1 certificate, federal reserve notes, 1914 to 1917; Earl A. Parker, D. O. Mills, Sacramento, 1870, gold note, one of the few national gold bank notes in California; a 2 peso guerrilla note of the Philippines, a 10 billion mark note of Germany on linen and various fractional currency notes; Robert C. Patterson, broken bank notes and some early U.S. issues.

F. C. Powell, all but two of the Carson City mint silver dollars; David L. Redfield, fractional currency; Arnold Rosing, U.S. pattern dollar (A.W. 1636) Barber metric type in proof; Nicholas A. Slobodchikoff, counterfeit \$100 note of Imperial Bank of Canada, caught by International Banking Corp. at its San Francisco office in 1926 and returned to Harbin, Manchuria, from whence it came, with documentation as to its status as counterfeit; paper money from the Baltic states; trade coins from Shanghai; Paul D. Snedaker, various wooden nickels and fractional currency.

An auction was held after a break in the presentation of exhibits. The meeting was concluded with a reminder that meetings are always on the last Wednesday of the month, holidays excepted, and that the meet-

ings will be on July 28, Aug. 25 and Sept. 29.

* * *

The Society's 458th meeting, April 28, just three days after its successful CSNA convention, brought out fewer persons than the previous month, but nonetheless 35 members and four visitors enjoyed a review of the convention and saw some of the prize-winning exhibits.

President Les Lodge called on various convention chairmen to give brief summaries of their work, and among those reporting were John E. Ohls, Paul D. Snedaker, Roy Hill, Earl A. Parker, David L. Redfield, and Mrs. Eula Jakobsen.

Exhibits: Clifford H. Bloom, Spanish Empire Gold Doubloon, Lima, Peru, mint, 1818, with portrait of Ferdinand VII; S. H. Edelman, Piece of Eight, 1706; Rudy Gjurovich, Elizabeth II coronation coins in new type case and holder.

Roy Hill, "S" Mint trade dollars and material from his first prize exhibit at the CSNA show, honoring the "S" Mint Centennial; Tom K. Holl, articles relating to the nine "missing" 1933 \$20 gold pieces; A. G. K. Jakobsen, pioneer gold coins by Moffatt & Co., Norris Grieg & Norris, Clark Gruber & Co. of Denver and Mormon gold of Salt Lake City; L. G. Lodge, his interesting exhibit of Indian Head cents, direct from the CSNA show. Kurt E. Lorent, his first prize exhibit at the CSNA show, featuring Coins of the Bible; Earl A. Parker, commemorative set of Iceland, Parliament, 930—1930; David L. Redfield, a restrike of the Joachimstaler, the first dated dollar size coin, and generally recognized as the source for our word "dollar"; Paul D. Snedaker, Indian Head cent design sequence as shown on coins, from his CSNA exhibit; and Milton C. Strauch, the "Historical Coins of the World" section of his prize-winning CSNA exhibit.

Among out-of-town members were several from Vallejo who recently organized the Vallejo Numismatic Soc. and Sgt. Arthur Q. Fogelberg who won a first prize at the CSNA show.

—Roy Hill, Secretary.

* * *

SAN CARLOS COIN CLUB.—The third meeting of the San Carlos Coin Club was held Wednesday, June 2, 8 p.m., at the San Carlos Recreation

Center. Charter membership closed with the June meeting.

—Bill Attinger, President.

* * *

SAN JOSE COIN CLUB.—The 91st meeting, held May 3 at the DeAnza Hotel, was attended by 22 members and guests. Austen Warburton presided.

Reports on the CSNA convention in San Francisco were given. Roy Hill reported on activities of the juniors and C. V. Kappen described the Formosan display which won him the best-in-show trophy.

Winners for exhibits at the CSNA convention by San Jose Club members: Class D, coins of more than one country, Vincent Guarnera, second; Class E, specialized, Prof. C. V. Kappen, first; Class F, paper money, Rudy Gjurovich, third; Class H, juniors, Tom Boyce, first, and Dick Reynolds, second; Class I, unclassified, Roy Hill, first, and Major Kappen, second; Best-in-Show trophy, C. V. Kappen, for Formosan coins in Group E.

Considering that 64 cases were used and that 34 exhibitors participated, the San Jose Coin Club was well represented in the winners' circle.

George Kohl reported on the Junior Chamber of Commerce Hobby Show June 4, 5 and 6 at the County Fairgrounds. Kohl and George Hodges were named co-chairmen for the club's exhibits.

Beverly Smith announced that the June meeting would be Ladies' Night, and that "Women on Coins and Medals" would be the program theme. Miss Smith has ordered the ANA slides on that subject. The meeting will be at the YWCA. Refreshments will be served.

The July meeting was postponed to Wednesday, July 7.

A report on National Coin Week was given by George Hodges. Exhibits were well-received and newspaper comments favorable. It was suggested that we send thanks to those who provided space. It also was suggested that a mimeographed membership list be prepared, to include numismatic specialty and occupation.

Exhibits and brief talks were made by Roy Hill, trade dollars of the S.F. Mint; Rudy Gjurovich, proof set of

Elizabeth II and U.S. gold set; Syl Tully Jr., English shillings with provenance marks; Vincent Guarnera, flag of the six Allied countries of World War I; C. V. Kappen, three trays of Bible coins.

The featured speaker for the evening's program was Prof. Charles V. Kappen, whose subject was "Coins of the Bible". The talk was accompanied by color slides of the coins being shown. Everyone who attended felt it to be the highlight of our spring programs because of the excellent preparation, execution, and display.

Following a brief recess, Ralph Mitchell, auctioneer par excellence, conducted the auction.

—Syl Tully Jr., Acting Secretary.

CLEOPATRA

(Continued from Page 8)

an ancient doctrine. The Ptolemies were certain of their divinity, and are pictorially represented as "enthroned with the gods, embraced by Isis, saluted by Osiris, and kissed by Mout, the mother of heaven". To her people and probably to herself, Cleopatra was the living presence of Isis. Julius Caesar claimed descent from Venus, and having practically conquered the Mediterranean world, it would not have been too difficult for Egyptians to have considered the Dictator as the human manifestation of their great deity, Ammon Ra. With this in mind, a union between the living Isis and the god Caesar becomes more understandable.

At Dendera, in Egypt, are still to be seen rock pictures of the divine parents, Cleopatra and Julius Caesar, with the royal and divine child, Caesarion, "Ptolemy who is also Caesar", between them. Such a representation would hardly have been shown, it seems, unless the union was one sanctioned and approved by the Egyptian priesthood.

Several authors, who have made much more of a study of this matter than I, have reached the conclusion that there was some sort of marriage ceremony between Caesar and the Queen which would easily satisfy the simple requirements of marriage at that time. Consent of the parties may well be inferred from surrounding circumstances.

(Concluded in September Issue)

Mission Inn Facts

(Continued from Page 3)

Augustus Miller, Master of the Inn, Idealist for International Friendship," was executed and presented by Miss Jessie Van Brunt, whose windows are in many famous churches.

Harold Bell Wright, often a guest at Mission Inn, wrote "The Recreation of Brian Kent" during one of his visits.

It was here Carrie Jacobs Bond wrote "The End of a Perfect Day".

At each entrance of the hotel is a special bell to be rung by Mission Inn brides — for luck.

The Cloister Music Room was built to represent a Baronial or Knight-hood hall of a Spanish castle.

The Inn's largest bell is the Chinese Temple Gong, (Court of the Birds), from Nanking, formerly hung in the Temple of Manchu. (100 years old, 6 ft. 5 in. high, 4 ft. 4 in. wide, weight 2800 lbs.) Bell collection totals 777.

The Cloth-of-Gold Vestments — Music and Signature rooms — from Spain, are wonderful examples of Eighteenth Century needlework.

The two bronze cannon — Seventh Street entrance — bear the monograms of Carlos III and Ferdinand VII, Kings of Spain, under whom the colonization of California began and the period of Mission ended.

The large cauldron — Seventh Street entrance — was used at San Pedro for rendering tallow of Mission cattle; described in Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast."

The Carved Wood Eagle — outside Presidential Suite — was the stern piece of the frigate, Niagara, which participated in the first cable laying across the Atlantic.

Did you know the 1951 Mount Rubidoux Easter Sunrise Service was broadcast over the Voice of America to European countries behind the Iron Curtain?

RUSS GOLD SALES RISE

European capitals report a new wave of Soviet gold shipments in sizeable amounts. Paris reports say three tons of Soviet gold reached France during one week alone, the last week of February.

From the Desk of the Secretary-Treasurer

NEW MEMBERS

609	CLARK, Maurice M.	R.F.D., Live Oak, Calif.
603	DERADE, William A.	981 Douglas Ct., San Leandro, Calif.
608	ESTES, L. Parlin	2118 46th Ave., San Francisco, Calif.
612	EVANS, Roy G.	908½ State St., Santa Barbara, Calif.
607	FOSS, C. F.	4549 4th St., La Mesa, Calif.
605	GUARNERA, Vincent	1253 Randal Ave., San Jose, Calif.
611	LEWINS, Robert	Box 7155 Rincon Annex, San Francisco, Calif.
601	OLSWANG, Dennis E.	1722 Filbert St., San Francisco 23, Calif.
600	REBERRY, Jack D.	3679 Ivydale, Pasadena 10, Calif.
606	RHODES, Donald L.	P.O. Box 1111, Vallejo, Calif.
610	SHERMAN, Glenn A.	442 East 9th St., Pittsburg, Calif.
604	SHORT, Georgette B.	2208 Marshall Way, Sacramento, Calif.
602	SKUBIS, John	P.O. Box 4990, San Francisco, Calif.

RESIGNATIONS

523	COOLURES, George	1840 "T" St., Merced, Calif.
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ADDRESS CHANGES

419	HERNANDEZ, Frank P.	1138 South Paxon, Philadelphia, Pa.
253	LEWIS, Leland C.	408 Hermosa St., Santa Maria, Calif.
361	McARTHUR, Robert G.	2377 Grande Vista Place, Oakland 1, Calif.
501	O'DONNELL, W. R.	P.O. Box 24, Temple City, Calif.
174	PARKS, Stiles B.	4717 Townsend St., Los Angeles 41, Calif.
34	ROBINSON, J. Howard	1008 E. Franklin St., Whittier, Calif.
548	WILLIAMS, Robert E.	6574 N. Ruthlee Ave., San Gabriel, Calif.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

Cash on hand April 15, 1954		\$ 536.64
Receipts: 1954 dues	\$ 38.00	
1955 dues	2.00	
Convention (San Francisco)	1851.90	1891.90
Total Receipts		\$2455.54
Disbursements: 31 new exhibit cases	\$ 310.00	
Bulletin	225.77	
Convention (Riverside)	37.50	
Convention (San Francisco)	1285.60	1858.87
Cash on hand June 1, 1954		\$ 596.67

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

Membership as of April 15, 1954	370
Additions: New members	11
Total	381
Losses: Resigned	1
Net membership as of June 1, 1954	380

NOTE: 338 members are fully paid up for the year 1954.

R. G. McArthur, Secretary.

THROWS AWAY MONEY

A San Francisco woman explained in divorce court March 3 that she threw \$5000 in cash off the Golden Gate bridge because "My husband throws his money away gambling and I can throw mine away, too."

CONVENTION PHOTOGRAPHERS

The M. & R. Photo Service took the pictures of banquet scenes at the San Francisco convention. The service is composed of D. P. Moskvina, 2270 27th Ave., and R. W. Ryan, 947 Judah St., San Francisco.

Convention Facts and Figures

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 22-25, 1954

RECEIPTS:

Registration (and extra tickets)	\$1166.50
Dealers bourse	375.00
Exhibit cases	31.00
PCNS convention fund	279.40

\$1851.90

DISBURSEMENTS:

Hotel (banquet and luncheon)	\$ 801.25
Police protection	138.45
Entertainment	139.77
Transporting cases	88.92
Printing and mailing	59.56
Ribbons and awards	66.99
Souvenir program	101.65
Tips and miscellaneous expense	44.73

Total Disbursements	\$1441.32
PROFIT TO THE ASSOCIATION.....	410.58

REGISTRATION FIGURES

Members	120	Full registrations	101
Guests	68	Dinner and badge	32
	—	Lunch and badge	3
Total registration	188	Badge only	52
Attendance at banquet	164	Extra banquet tickets	29
Attendance at luncheon	101	Note: 2 banquet tickets charged to entertainment.	

REGISTRATION BY CITIES

San Francisco	28	Pasadena	2	Santa Maria	1
Los Angeles	21	Redlands	2	Santa Monica	1
Oakland	19	Sacramento	2	Sausalito	1
San Diego	10	Vallejo	2	Sharp Park	1
Daly City	6	Vista	2	Skunk Hollow	1
Santa Barbara	6	Bolinas	1	Suisun	1
San Jose	5	Campbell	1	Taft	1
Santa Rosa	5	El Cajon	1	Upland	1
Berkeley	4	Emeryville	1	Walnut Creek	1
San Luis Obispo	4	Fresno	1	OUT-OF-STATE	
Lockeford	3	Hanford	1	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1
San Leandro	3	Inglewood	1	Cedar Rapids, Iowa ..	1
Alameda	2	Lafayette	1	Des Moines, Iowa	1
Atherton	2	La Mesa	1	Detroit, Mich.	1
Beverly Hills	2	La Verne	1	Omaha, Nebr.	1
Burbank	2	Los Gatos	1	Fallon, Nev.	2
Chico	2	Menlo Park	1	Reno, Nev.	1
Culver City	2	Merced	1	New York, N.Y.	1
Glendale	2	Modesto	1	Portland, Ore.	1
Kingsburg	2	Monterey	1	Wichita Falls, Tex. ..	1
Lakeport	2	Quincy	1	Salt Lake City, Utah ..	1
Ontario	2	Riverside	1	Chehalis, Wash.	2
Palo Alto	2	San Bernardino	1	Spokane, Wash.	1

R. G. McArthur, Secretary